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Elements of hope

The simple fact that a president of Lebanon has asked his people to show sentiments of fraternity, affection and love is a welcomed twist to the record of recent pronouncements by the "leaders" of the Lebanese people. President Sarkis' exhortation to the Lebanese to greet the Arab peace force with displays of goodwill, coupled with the actual deployment of the first contingents of the Arab force, is something to build on. Not only this, but something quite extraordinary happened in Lebanon yesterday. Soldiers of the Arab peace force told some people that were shouting at each other to stop shouting -- and the shouting, miraculously, stopped. So what we have today are peace troops who make peace, fighters who listen to requests to silence their guns and a president in Lebanon who asks his countrymen to be gracious. That's quite a change.

It is further to be applauded that President Sarkis said that after security and stability were assured in Lebanon, there could be guarantees of "human freedoms and the rights of the citizens." That would be icing on the cake.

Security and stability should be the immediate goals of the people who look upon Lebanon with goals in mind. Freedoms and rights will not come by presidential fiat, but will emerge from the clear will of the majority of Lebanese if and when circumstances permit the majority of the Lebanese to express their will. It is nevertheless an encouraging sign that President Sarkis is talking in terms of these things, and one hopes that the new Lebanon, unlike the old one, will indeed spread the fruits of freedom around to all the citizens.

Once again, Lebanon finds itself at a crossroads. The normal pattern has been that a crossroads is something to be transcended by the force of gunfire. Today, the elements are in place to change this recent tradition. Most important in the short run among these elements is the will of an honest president, the physical presence and determination to act of Arab peace troops, and, hovering vaguely in the background, the desire of the Arab states to bring this gruesome war to an end.

In the long run, though, the only element that will ensure peace and freedom for the Lebanese people is the ability of the fighting factions to compromise and act faithfully. They have a chance this week to prove their goodwill in this respect by cooperating with the Arab peace forces.

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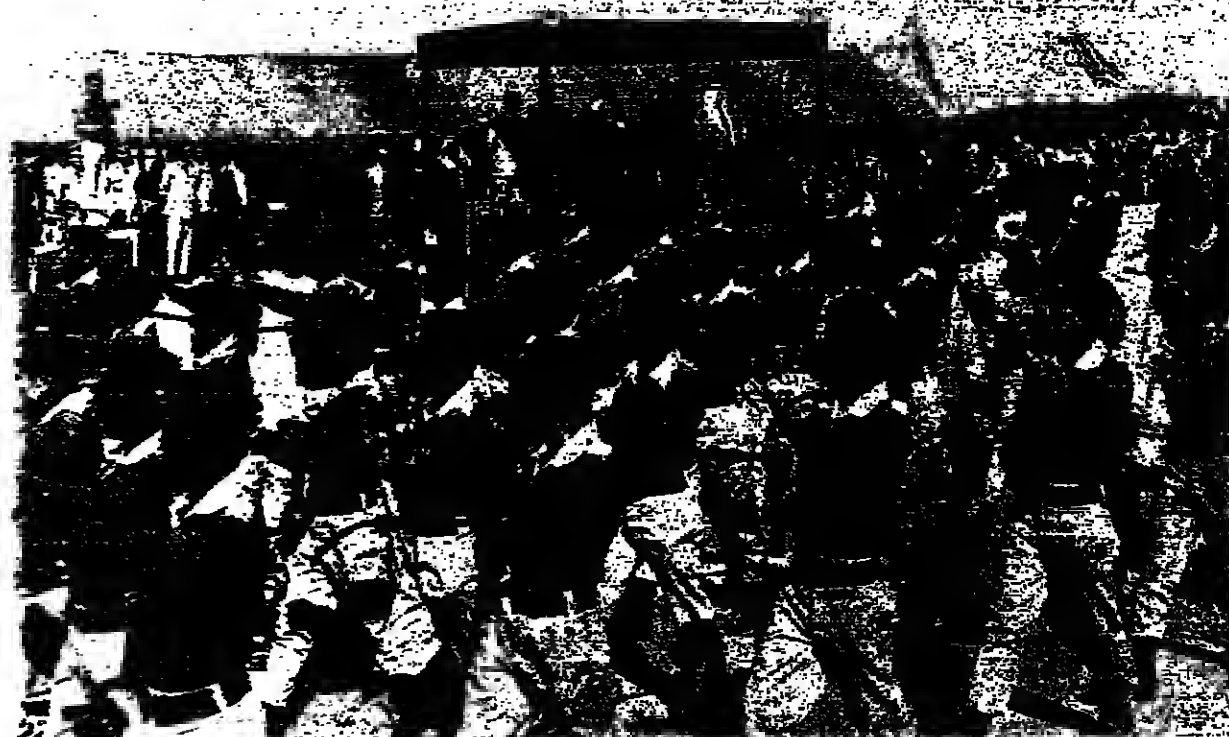
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Tel. 61636, P.O. Box 9161, Amman.

King donates JD 75,000 Saudi military team leaves after parade

AMMAN (JT). — His Majesty King Hussein has donated JD 75,000 to be distributed among charity and social concerns on the occasion of his birthday anniversary, Sunday Nov. 14.

A meeting was held at the Prime Ministry Monday to decide the allocation of the sum donated. It was attended by the Ministers of Culture and Information, Interior, Finance, and Labour. The mayor of Amman was also present at the meeting.

AMMAN (JNA). — Saudi Minister of Defence and Aviation, Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, and the accompanying delegation left here Monday morning after attending the military parade the Saudi contingent of armed forces stationed in Jordan had organised Sunday evening on the occasion of the end of its mission on the Jordanian soil.



King Hussein and Saudi Arabia's Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz observe a military parade Sunday marking the departure of Saudi troops from Jordan.

National Notes

● AMMAN. — The Mayor of Amman, Mr. Ma'an Abu Nuwar, received the United States ambassador to Jordan Monday.

● AMMAN. — Jordan will participate in a conference on to be held in Cairo in mid November to discuss the causes and preventive cures of diabetes.

● AMMAN. — The Soviet ambassador to Jordan Sunday evening held a reception on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The parade took place Sunday evening under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein and was attended by high ranking government and military officials.

The King received Prince Sultan, and Prince Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz, the Ruler of the Riyadh District and a member of the visiting Saudi delegation, on Sunday evening before holding a dinner banquet in honour of the guests.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The farewell ceremony to the departing Saudi forces from Jordan Sunday was subject of comment Monday by the Jordanian newspapers which thanked the Saudi troops for sharing in the defence of Jordan's confrontation lines since 1967 and the Saudi Arabian government for its help in this respect.

Al Dustour says that in his address to the Saudi forces, His Majesty King Hussein referred to a magnificent pattern of cooperation among brothers "who are bound together in a common heritage and a long history."

The paper says: "The cordial relations between Jordan and Saudi Arabia have always been fraternal and constructive for the wellbeing of all the Arabs. There is no doubt that the presence of the Saudi troops on Jordanian confrontation lines, side by side with the Jordanian armed forces during the past two years, was an embodiment of this fraternity and cooperation."

The paper adds that Jordan, which had linked its life to the duty of steadfastness and liberation, as His Majesty has emphasised, will not forget the support and help given by brotherly Arab countries, first and foremost the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which gave an example of loyalty to its commitments to the Arab and Islamic nation in general, and to Jordan in particular.

Al Dustour says that the unity of aim and fate among the Arabs for the liberation of the occupied land and the holy places was stressed by His Highness Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, the Saudi Minister of Defence, when he said during the ceremony: "We can never live in peace unless Jerusalem returns to Arab sovereignty."

Writing in the same vein Al Sha'b says the speeches exchanged among King Hussein, Prince Sultan and the commander of the Saudi forces in Jordan reflected the two countries' determination to re-inforce and enrich their joint efforts, thus giving a good example of how to build up bilateral relations between two Arab countries.

Al Ra'i thinks that the absolute faith in the inevitability of joint action between Jordan and Saudi Arabia has not been the result of slogans raised in the "political marketplace". Amman and Riyadh have never acknowledged something called "relations crisis", and the international intrigues could not allure either of the two Arab capitals, even for one moment, to abandon this belief or the belief in the concept of an all-Arab oneness.

The paper notes that the withdrawal of the Saudi troops from Jordan was part of a process for the development of the Saudi forces in general, as the Saudi minister of defence has pointed out.

Jerusalem's Arab mayor reports to UNESCO Thus Israel violates the Holy City-III

Editor's note: Following is the third, and final, part of Jordan Times' unofficial summary translation of the memorandum submitted by the Mayor of Arab Jerusalem, His Excellency Rouhi El Khatib, to the currently convening General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) on continued Israeli activities in the occupied Arab territories.

excavations of the Israeli authorities under the foundation of the Aqsa mosque and the razing to the ground of other waqf buildings around the mosque under the false pretext that the buildings were old and might fall at any moment...

...Amman, June 16, 1976

New Israeli plans to evict some 18,000 Arabs from the Islamic quarters surrounding Jerusalem's Al Haram Al Sharif, and destruction of Arab and Islamic civilisation and residential properties.

Mayor El Khatib reported the following item of news which was broadcast by the Israeli radio and reproduced by Agence France Presse (AFP) under the heading "To an attempt to demolish Islamic buildings Israel claims it is repairing the foundations to prevent buildings from falling down..."

"The special Israeli Ministerial Committee for Jerusalem has decided to carry out repairs on the foundations and water distribution system in the Old City of Jerusalem (Islamic quarter) under the pretext of avoiding the collapse of old buildings. The Israeli minister of justice, who is the committee chairman, was due to discuss with the Minister of Finance Yehoshua Rabinovich and Mayor Teddy Kollek the question of financing the operation and fixing the date for starting it."

"In its report the committee said the water system in this quarter mostly dates back to the Turkish era, and that water leakage has resulted in damage to the foundation of these buildings, which suffered greatly from the increase in mechanical traffic movement in the city as well as from disturbances which took place there..."

The report estimated the cost of repairs at 20 million Israeli pounds.

Commenting on the report, Mr. Rouhi El Khatib said that although the Israeli occupation authorities sometimes show good intentions towards the old Arab properties in the Islamic quarter inside the city walls, yet past experience makes the Arabs suspicious of Israel's good intentions. The Israelis might have thought of these "repairs" in order to carry out illegal excavation in the Islamic quarter, preliminary to demolishing the buildings, their ultimate aim being to Judaize the Holy City.

Mr. El Khatib then quoted at length, from Israeli sources, numerous instances of Israel's illegal acts of expropriation of Arab lands, erection of a large number of buildings, over them, and deportation of Arab inhabitants from the city so that Arab Jerusalem would become theirs in the end. He further recalled that UNESCO had already condemned the Rouhi El Khatib stated.

Mr. El Khatib is convinced that the Israeli "repair" plan aims at the eviction of some 18,000 Arab residents of this quarter, which forms 70 per cent of the total city area inside the wall.

The Mayor of Jerusalem points out that the plan for repairing the water system also endangers the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. He asked that if the Israelis have really "discovered" the need for repairs, why did they order the evacuation of the inhabitants of the demolition of their houses? He asserted that maintenance of the water system had been carried out successfully and assiduously by the British mandate government and later by the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan up to June 1967. The system was in a good salubrious condition and some sections of it were rebuilt in recent years.

The whole affair is a Zionist ruse aimed at the encirclement of Al Haram Al Sharif and its annexation in the long-run. Mayor El Khatib stated.

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What's Going On

A film entitled "Oh! What a Lovely War." 6.00 p.m., at the British Council.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

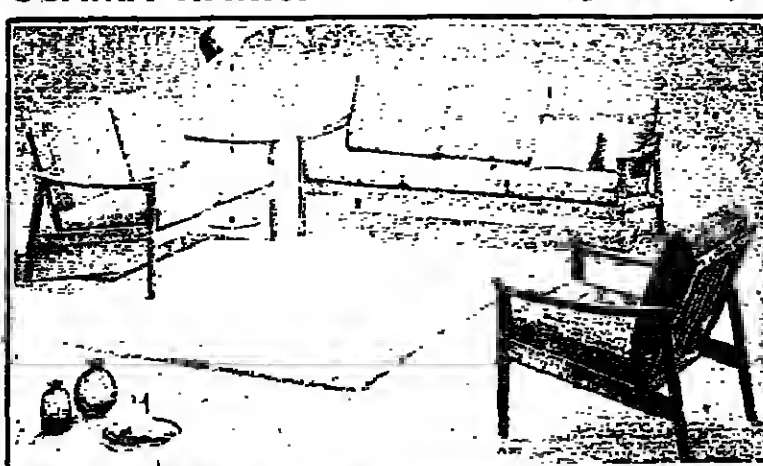
The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fil for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling	542.0	548.0
Swiss franc	136.7	137.1
German mark	137.9	138.3
French franc	67.0	67.3
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	38.6	38.8
Syrian pound	82.3	82.9
Lebanese pound	118.0	120.0
Saudi riyal	95.5	96.0
Iraqi dinar	958.0	963.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1168.0	1175.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.8	85.3
Libyan dinar	725.0	745.0
Egyptian pound	473.0	485.0

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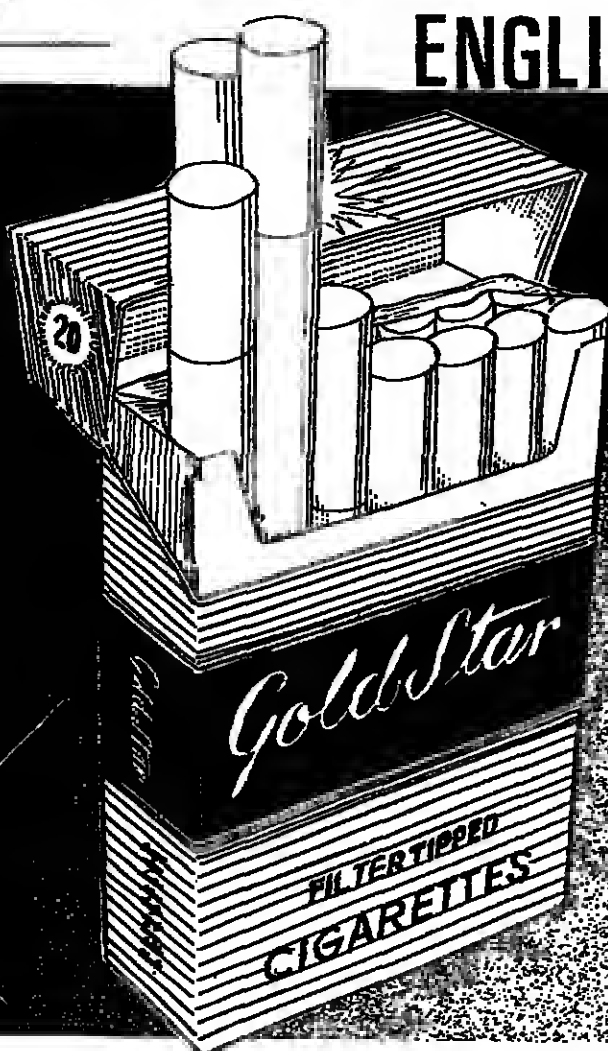
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Thailand's new rulers hold key to Southeast Asian stability

HONG KONG. (CSM). — Will increased tension on the Thai-Lao border and a continuing propaganda battle between Bangkok and Hanoi.

An escalation of tension could complicate the efforts of Thailand's partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to gradually improve relations with Vietnam, according to analysts in Asia.

As the new Thai regime consolidates control after the recent military coup ending the country's brief experiment in democracy, that possibility is being carefully watched -- amid signs of continued confrontation between Bangkok and its neighbours.

could also mean increased outside support for the Communist insurgency in northeast Thailand. But not all analysts agree that the insurgency could be built up in a hurry simply by increased outside aid.

Then, too, continued deterioration of relations between Laos and Thailand could complicate the Vientiane government's efforts to maintain independence by preserving friendly relations with Thailand and Vietnam, both of which are larger.

The new government in Bangkok has already charged Pathet Lao soldiers with border provocations and Vietnam with helping stir up student unrest leading to the Oct. 6 coup.

The Thai government has also announced that its military attaché in Vientiane will be withdrawn -- at the request of the Lao government, according to one report.

For its part, Vietnam has denied involvement in events leading to the coup, vigorously denounced the new Thai government, and accused it of rounding up 7,000 Vietnamese living in Thailand and putting them into concentration camps.

Analysts are watching closely to see whether mutual attacks continue or recede as the Thai



government consolidates power. In a recent speech, former Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman, an adviser to the new government, suggested that Vietnamese and Thai verbal attacks on each other are carried out for "domestic consumption."

Dr. Thanat, who urged increased emphasis on ASEAN and better relations with Japan, Western Europe, and the United States as well as with the Soviet Union and China, said he would advise a continued policy of improving relations with Vietnam and Laos -- but "not on an unequal, unfavourable, and unacceptable basis."

He expressed hope that "smaller countries" (apparently meaning Laos and Vietnam) can be persuaded to reduce their intervention in Thailand, just as "a larger nation" (apparently China) had "significantly decreased" its support for insurgency since a "measure of understanding was established" (China and Thailand normalised diplomatic relations in July 1975).

Whether or not Dr. Thanat's advice is followed may well depend on the evolution of what some analysts see as unstable "collective leadership" by the country's new rulers. They are thought to be divided on many issues, and that divisiveness may allow local commanders to pursue their own policies.

Regardless of future Thai-Vietnamese relations, the domestic approach to counter-insurgency programmes taken by the new leaders in Bangkok could influence the future of that insurgency.

For example, the Internal Security Operation, which under Gen. Saiyut Kerdphol has sought to "learn the lessons of Vietnam" by developing sophisticated anti-insurgency programmes, so far has been left on the sidelines with little high-level representation since the coup, analysts note.

Filler: The greatest recorded depth of permafrost is 1.5 km. (4920 ft.) reported in April 1968 in the basin of the River Lena, Siberia, USSR.



Fisherman on Phangnga Bay, southern Thailand -- tranquility of Southeast Asia may be broken if Thailand steers a confrontation course.

RADIO JORDAN

(On 886 KHZ)	
7.00 Breakfast show	3.00 Concert hour
7.30 News bulletin	4.00 Old favourites
7.40 Morning melodies	4.30 Easy listening
8.00 Sign off	5.00 Good vibrations
12.00 Pop session (Part I)	5.30 Pop session (Part II)
1.00 News summary	6.00 News summary
1.04 Pop session (Part II)	6.15 Catch the word
2.00 News bulletin	6.30 Special feature
2.15 Radio magazine	7.00 News bulletin
2.30 Guide to musical instruments	7.10 News reports
	7.30 Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Mashatta (55453)
Amman	Irbid
Walid Nabulsi (37814)	Khazir
Saadi Dyour (66650)	Zarqa
Irbid	Haditha
Mustafa Hijawi	Jerusalem
Ahmad Bishtawi	
Pharmacies:	Taxis:
Amman	Neel (44433)
Nihad (30844)	Tariq (23024)
College (25010)	Jerusalem (39655)
Hikma (36571)	Ahram (63911)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Departures			
8.30 Baghdad (IA)	7.30 Bangkok Bahrain	GMT	
9.30 Rome	8.40 Dubai Abu Dhabi	04.00	News; Press Review
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)	04.30	Intermezzo
11.00 Geneva Brussels Amsterdam	11.15 Aleppo Damascus (SA)	04.45	Financial News
11.25 London (BA)	14.05 Muscat Abu Dhabi Doha (GA)	05.00	News; 24 hours
12.00 Agaba (SA)	14.10 Agaba	05.30	Composer of the Week
13.00 Athens (GA)	17.10 London	05.45	The World Today
14.45 Damascus (SA)	17.30 Frankfurt	06.00	News; Press Review
19.00 Bahrain Bangkok	17.40 Copenhagen Vienna	06.30	Folk and Country British Style
19.30 Abu Dhabi Karachi	17.55 Paris	07.00	News; 24 hours
20.30 Cairo	18.10 Casablanca Madrid Athens	07.30	Composer of the Week
21.00 Jeddah	18.15 Rome	07.45	The Setting and the Song
22.55 Doha Muscat	18.15 Amsterdam Athens (KLM)	08.00	News
01.15 Dubai (Alitalia)	00.30 Rome (Alitalia)	08.15	Short Story
Arrivals	03.00 Cairo	08.30	European Courts and Their Music
7.30 Baghdad (IA)		09.00	News; U.K. press review

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	" 24391-4
Fire headquarters	" 22090
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najdeh, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	" 36147-8
French Cultural Centre	" 37009
Goethe Institute	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44203
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

BBC RADIO

14.15 Report on Religion	
14.30 East West Home's Best	
15.00 Radio Newsreel	
15.15 Outlook	
16.00 News; Commentary	
16.15 Mandala	
16.45 The World Today	
17.00 News	
17.09 Books and Writers	
17.30 Take One	
17.45 Sports Round-up	
18.00 News; News about Britain	
18.15 Radio Newsreel	
18.30 Proms	
19.00 Outlook: News Summary	
19.42 Stock Market Report	
19.45 The Ones that Got Away	
20.00 News; 24 hours	
20.30 The Pleasure's Yours	
21.00 Business and Industry	
21.15 Ulster '76	
21.30 Farming World	
22.00 News; The World Today	
22.25 Financial News	
22.35 Ragtime Piano	
22.45 Sports Round-up	
23.00 News; Commentary	
23.15 Nature Notebook	
23.30 Mandala	

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	Channel 6
6.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.05 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 Wide world of sport	8.30 Play of the week
8.00 News in Arabic	10.00 News in English
	10.15 The killers (on both channels)

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Mirroring concerns about safety

Nuclear power debate turns violent in West Germany

BONN, Nov. 8 (AFP). — A battle over West Germany's nuclear power programme has erupted here in which environmentalists are pitted against the government and employer organisations, with the trades unions and West German political parties caught in a withering crossfire of controversy.

Two projected nuclear plants, at Wyhl, on the Franco-German frontier and at Brokdorf in Schleswig-Holstein, are the principal battlefields. The protesters have managed to halt construction work for almost a year at Wyhl, and last weekend more than 5,000 environmentalists clashed with police and security guards at Brokdorf, where one of the world's biggest nuclear plants is planned.

The demonstrators, who included about 200 Maoists, broke through a chain fence after crossing a deep ditch which was dug around the site of the proposed power plant the night before Schleswig-Holstein's Christian Democrat Land (state) government delivered a building permit.

The Brokdorf power station was approved despite the opposition of 20,000 local inhabitants who are concerned over their safety and also by what they see as the threat that hot water from the 1,300 Megawatt power plant's cooling system presents to the lower reaches of the River Elbe.

The environmentalists have pledged to use "all means, including force" to halt construction. About 1,000 demonstrators occupied the Brokdorf site before being driven out.

Schleswig-Holstein's state administration rejects the environmentalists' fears. But the anti-nuclear forces have refused to be satisfied with official claims that there is "no danger whatsoever" that the environment will be affected.

At Wyhl, earlier demonstrations halted work. Here too, there were clashes between police and up to 20,000 protesters, including opponents of the spread of nuclear power from France and Switzerland.

This week, however, an administrative tribunal is to hear a report by experts on whether building should be restarted at Wyhl.

where environmentalists are frightened that the power plant will damage a well-known wine-growing region.

If the tribunal rules in favour of the power station, renewed violence is very likely.

The presence of Maoists at Brokdorf has prompted supporters of nuclear power to label environmentalists as extremists, a loaded word in West Germany. It scarcely fits the leaders of the anti-nuclear forces, a conservative mayor, a farmer who belongs to the Christian Democrat Party and a clergyman.

The Brokdorf demonstration prompted support from Schleswig-Holstein's Social Democrats, who called on Social Democrat Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his government to stop work on 14 nuclear power plants being

built in West Germany until safety questions have been settled once and for all.

The Social Democrat appeal is acutely embarrassing for Mr. Schmidt, who has based his government's energy policy on a rapid extension of nuclear power in order to reduce West Germany's dependence on imports of foreign oil.

The trades unions are likewise in a delicate position. A halt to construction of the 14 power plants would cost 90,000 jobs, according to employers.

West Germany's powerful union confederation has warned the environmentalists that "absolute priority must go to employment," and that while safety must be guaranteed, it must not serve as "a pretext for un-industrialising entire regions."

Social Democrat Federal Minister for Scientific Research Hans Matthöfer also issued a statement stressing the efforts made to ensure safety and preserve the environment. He was obliged, however, to refer to four accidents in West German nuclear plants since 1969, including the latest, at Gundremmingen in 1975, which cost the lives of two workers.

Whatever happens, the demonstrations at Brokdorf and Wyhl are expected to force the federal government to spell out its energy policy and to list its energy options. In the meantime, according to the power station owners' organisation, the anti-nuclear forces have already delayed West Germany's overall energy programme.

Central bank for central bankers

Bank for International Settlements does its deeds without much fanfare

BASLE, Nov. 8 (AFP). — Despite its key role in world monetary affairs, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) which meets here this week is a closely guarded and highly secret organisation.

The BIS, a kind of "central bankers' central bank," shuns publicity and maintains a carefully cultivated air of mystery around all of its dealings — regular meetings yearly and occasional emergency sessions to deal with monetary crises when they arise.

Apart from its annual report and its presence in a sleek new building here, the public has virtually no indications that the bank exists — let alone that it plays a pivotal role in international economic affairs.

"A session of the BIS Board of Directors is even more secret than a conclave of the Catholic Church. In Rome, at least, either black or white smoke comes from the chimney," a local reporter said plaintively, reflecting the frustration of trying to cover the bank's activities.

Established in January 1930 to manage Germany's finances in the

aftermath of World War One, the BIS quickly became a forum for the world's largest central bankers, promoting cooperation and providing facilities for international financial operations.

At the centre of its operations is a Board of Directors that consists almost exclusively of central bank governors.

The board, which meets on the second Tuesday of each month, currently includes central bank governors or their deputies from France, Britain, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, West Germany and the Netherlands. The president of the bank is Dutch Central Bank Governor Jelle Zijlstra.

The regular board meetings also provide an opportunity for leading non-member financial authorities to gather in Basle for meetings that are sometimes formal, sometimes not.

Among those taking part in the talks, that traditionally take place on the fringe of the meetings are the central bank governors from Japan, Austria, Ireland, Norway and Spain as well as the representative of the Federal Re-

serve Board — the U.S. central bank.

On Monday nights before the meeting, the monetary kingpins unfailingly gather in a private dining room of Basle's best restaurant to discuss the chief issues of the day. In this way, the central bankers often decide how to react to the latest round of currency speculation, for example, or what to do about the price of gold or the question of granting further credits to debt-ridden countries.

Given the nature of these decisions, the cloak of secrecy is understandable.

On foreign exchange markets, for example, advance knowledge of a BIS policy would undermine its impact entirely, enabling speculators to modify their dealings ahead of a given announcement.

And with the advent of floating exchange rates, the importance of cooperation between central banks and behind-the-scenes agreements — such as those involving swap agreements and intervention — had made secrecy indispensable.

Nevertheless, the central bank governors, knowing full well that even a hint of what they are considering will have an enormous impact on markets, sometimes choose to "leak" a story to the press.

In this way, they occasionally bring about policy objectives simply by playing upon the institution's prestige and well-known ability to act to implement its decisions.

The secrecy has other advantages. After the International Monetary Fund (IMF) decided to auction one-sixth of its official gold holdings for the benefit of developing countries, for instance, the central banks of France and Switzerland were able to take part in the bidding through the BIS, whereas they were prohibited from doing so directly.

Of course, some of the secrecy surrounding the bank's operations would appear less justified, such as that concealing figures on East-West trade, much of which is financed through the BIS.

For when all is said and done, the BIS is a bank like any other. It accepts deposits, makes loans and invests, although its only depositors are central banks and only to the central banks does it make loans.

While the BIS also has the right to carry out operations on foreign exchange markets — either for its own account or for that of its clients — it does not have the right to take up speculative positions. And it is prohibited by its charter from investing in real estate.

Thus the BIS is a singular institution, not only for the major role it plays in monetary affairs, but also for the fact that it does so with a staff of less than 200 persons.

The bank in and of itself is an excellent investment, last year's dividend figure showed. To the many central banks and rare few individuals who own its shares, the BIS paid out 100 Swiss francs per share in 1975.

ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

Everything you wanted to know about American political economy, but didn't...

Everything you wanted to know about the American political economy but didn't, you would not find here. This is a promise.

When Mr. Jimmy Carter began running for the presidential elections in the United States, he was a practical unknown. Those who knew him were fellow Georgians who probably preferred Mr. Lester Maddox, the more radically conservative pre-Carter governor of the state.

For Mr. Carter to win the elections, he had to attract public opinion and to rally around him strong supporters from influential minorities. Naturally the support of pro-Israeli American Jews is sought, funnily for the very reasons sounded by Gen. George Brown and denounced by Mr. Carter.

Black horses in American politics are not the best American presidents as far as Arabs are concerned. They usually need sometime before they find their proper setting and meanwhile they will accept given facts of life per se. One of those facts is that Israel must be staunchly supported.

If President-elect, Jimmy Carter, is going to give priority to domestic issues as he promised, then that is the better for Israel. In American politics, Israeli affairs are part and parcel of the domestic scene, thanks to the lobbying of influential Jews there. The internalisation of Israeli affairs in the body of domestic politics of the U.S. is a crucial matter for Arabs.

My main concern here is foreign assistance extended by the USA to some Arab recipients. If we assume that the total foreign aid bill is fixed, then the more Israel gets the less Arabs will. Under the administration of new, fresh presidents, the Israelis can capture a larger share. So, I anticipate that the

share of other aid recipients, including Arab countries, will automatically decline.

Arab-American economic relations are not merely confined to aid. They include, as well, trade, arms, the issue of Israeli boycott, American-Soviet relations, which are sandwiched into American efforts to encourage the immigration of Russian Jews to Israel and the transfer of technology from the USA to the Arabs.

Thank goodness, the United States enjoys better balance-of-payments conditions and a stronger dollar at the expense of its industrialised trade partners. This competitiveness opens the door for Arabs to import whatever they need from Europe, particularly since Europe's appetite for cooperation with Arabs is increasing.

This state of affairs does not mean that the Arabs should forsake the United States. On the contrary, they must exercise greater pressure to bias American politics to their side. President Carter will have to reconsider his broad promises to Israel. Things from the inside are not the same as they are when one is gasping after votes.

Moreover, President-elect Carter comes from the South where Zionist influence is minimal. If Mr. Carter only conducts politics in a manner compatible with true American interests, the Arabs will not have much to worry about.

It is becoming more clear by the day that investment in Israel is getting more and more expensive, while the returns are shrinking. Such a losing venture will not be scrapped, but it will receive less sympathetic support. It is here that the Arabs can do a great deal by reducing Israel to its size, and by playing the economic game with deftness.

Make so many films about him

The devil made them do it

HOLLYWOOD, California, Nov. 8 (AFP). — It has been the devil of a year for Hollywood, which has found a new hero with endless plot possibilities — Beelzebub, Old Nick or Mephistopheles to list just a few of his pseudonyms.

The devil and his works are bringing in the customers and the dollars as film after film shows how he plans to destroy humanity.

At least a dozen films are being turned after the world-wide success of Warner Brothers' "The Exorcist", which earned over \$100 million. The company is naturally enough preparing a follow-up, "The Heretic", for 1977.

Twentieth Century Fox, realising that the devil is excellent for business, came out with "The Omen", where he has the angelic looks of a five-year-old child.

Changes are expected in Egyptian government's economy & finance posts

CAIRO, Nov. 8 (AFP). — An imminent reshuffle of the Egyptian government will focus mainly on the economics and finance portfolios, press reports said today.

The reshuffle, ordered by President Anwar Sadat in the wake of last week's final round of parliamentary elections, is designed to give the country's economy a shot in the arm, the reports noted.

They said that among the persons who would figure in the new team were 60-year-old Abdul Monim Al Kayssouni, an economic technician, and Mohammed Abdul Latif Al Sayeh, currently Director of the Board of the Egyptian National Bank.

Mr. Al Sayeh would probably take over the economics portfolio, the reports said.

Others being tipped were Salah Hamed for the finance portfolio and Sherif Loutifi for the economic development ministry.

The reports said there would be no changes in the production ministries, including those with responsibility for industry, mineral resources, electricity, oil, ag-

The film business believes that it will be as big a hit as "The Exorcist".

Twentieth Century Fox is of course planning two follow-ups. The first will show the evil caused by the child by the time he is eleven years old, and the second shows him as a grown man.

Further instalments are promised. "We are not the only ones to use this theme," a company spokesman said. "Most of the biggest film-making companies have half a dozen similar ones in various stages of being made."

MAC Inc., after making three long films glorifying the devil, will shortly distribute "The Sentinel", the story of an old man who must guard an army of devils.

American International Pictures is about to release four devil films, each more frightening than

the other, starting with "De Within Her" — a mother's suffering caused by her possess child.

Universal is releasing "Car", in which the invisible devil goes on a crazy drive through a town.

Paramount, still full of its devil obsession, is releasing "Rosemary's Baby", coming up with "Look Who Happened to Rosemary's Baby", Hollywood's obsession with the devil is explicable in cents, dollars, for these films are relatively inexpensive to make.

Take "The Omen". It cost \$1 million to make, and in four months of showing has already

earned about \$50 million. Churches are rather reserved about the flood of devil film and American bishops have condemned "The Omen" for taste.

Police in Philadelphia report the arrest of a young father stabbing his child whom he believed to be possessed. Just Gregory Peck in "Omen" tries kill his son.

Warners cancels film on Entebbe

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AFP). Warner Brothers, the U.S. makers, have scrapped plans to make a film of the Israeli raid on Uganda's Entebbe Airport. July, a spokesman for the corporation said yesterday.

He said that plans had been abandoned because authorities concerned were reluctant to give tails of the operation.

The airborne raid was lauded to free about 80 Jewish passengers held by pro-Palestinian guerrillas who earlier hijacked the plane.

The spokesman did not say if authorities would not cooperate, but difficulties are thought to have come from the Israeli side.

NBC Television, however, going ahead with plans to make a three-hour film called "Raid on Entebbe".

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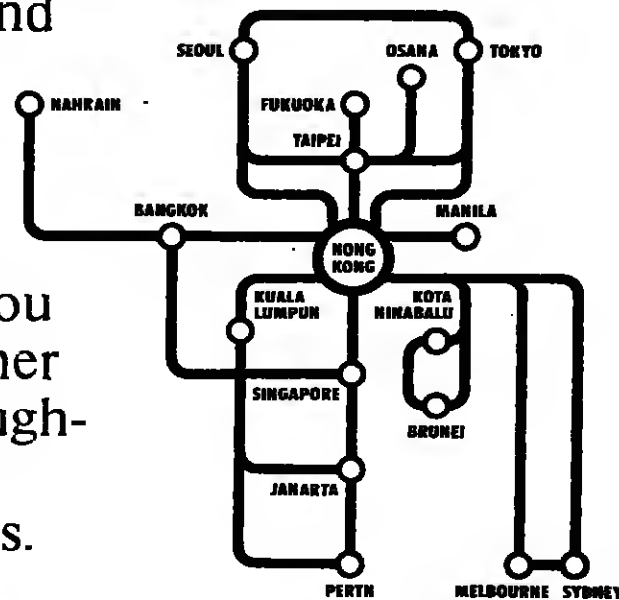
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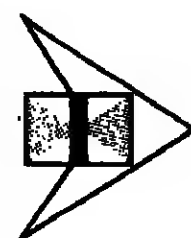
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The "problem" of Palestine: No precedents in modern history

(The civil war in Lebanon has brought a new setback to the Palestinians, who only two years ago were riding high after repeated frustrations and humiliations. Yet, as so often in the past, they could and probably will find a way to make themselves heard again, to demand that the rest of the world recognise them for what they are. In this article written for the Christian Science Monitor, Ambassador Francis Russell, a retired U.S. diplomat who has served in both the Arab World and Israel, explains to the non-Arab reader who the Palestinians are and makes some suggestions of his own for tackling the Palestinian problem. From 1954 to 1956, he was special Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State for Israeli-Arab relations.)

By Francis H. Russell

Their name appears almost daily in the press. They alternately unify and disrupt the Arab World. On several occasions they have divided the Western nations.

Their radical elements make "terrorist" assaults and hijack planes to attract attention to their cause. Their leaders, unprecedentedly, are invited to appear before the United Nations although they have no government.

The Palestinians.

Who are they? Why are they the way they are?

As with the Israelis, to understand them we must go back to the beginning.

At the eastern end of the Mediterranean there is a land bridge about the size of New Jersey connecting southern Europe and Asia with northern Africa. It has been known for the past 2,000 years as Palestine.

The areas thus connected were the birthplace of three of the world's earliest and greatest civilisations: The Nile Valley; the Tigris-Euphrates Valley; and the Aegean. Palestine became more than any other spot in the world a crossroads, a meeting place, and a battleground of cultures, religions, and nations. This was true in earlier recorded times. It is still true.

Into this area, around 1200 B.C., two tribes arrived from very different backgrounds: The Philistines who gave the area its name -- Philistia, later Palestine; and the Israelites.

The Philistines, of Hellenic descent, came from Crete and settled on the plain along the southern Palestinian coasts where they founded five great cities from Joppa to Gaza. They introduced the manufacture of iron into that part of the world and in other ways developed a highly advanced culture. They allied themselves and ultimately merged with the Canaanites, a people who had inhabited Palestine since 3000 B.C. after coming out of the Arabian desert.

The Canaanites founded Jerusalem and other major cities in the hills, but in subsequent centuries

Crusaders, Turkey and Britain. But there was little intermarriage.

According to the classic "Historical Geography of the Holy Land" by George Adam Smith, "few of the ruling groups were securely even grafted on the stock." Rulers came and went; the people remained the same.

As we noted earlier, at about the time of the arrival of the Philistines another tribe moved into the area from Arabia by way of Egypt -- the Israelites. While the old Testament is replete with accounts of combat between the Israelites and the Philistine-Canaanites -- first one side and then the other becoming dominant -- antagonism, in fact, was only intermittent.

In the end, the Israelites settled along the inland hills and their adversaries inhabited the maritime plain. The Israelites borrowed much from their coastal neighbours: Language, architecture, practical arts and much else.

In 70 A.D. the Israelites were forced by their Roman rulers to leave Palestine. The withdrawal was virtually complete. During the next 1,800 years Palestine was populated by the Palestinians.

In the latter part of the 19th century, however, a Viennese Jew,

Theodor Herzl, proposed the migration to Palestine (after first suggesting and then discarding eastern Africa) by Jews from eastern Europe, where they were living under increasingly difficult conditions.

As a result of this Zionist movement, by 1918 the Jewish population in Palestine had grown from 5,000 during most of the 19th century to 58,000, or 10 per cent of the Palestine population.

Came Hitler and the Nazi holocaust. The Jewish flight to Palestine became a flood. By 1948, the Jewish population was 650,000; the Palestinians numbered 1,200,000.

After the Balfour declaration in 1917, promising a "national homeland" for the Jews in Palestine, the Palestinians had become apprehensive over the prospect of becoming a minority in their own land, followers of Islam in a Jewish state, disenfranchised and their lands and homes bought out from under them -- politically, economically, and culturally impoverished and impotent.

Apprehension turned into fear and, as their fears became realised, into rage. Force met force. There were acts of "terrorism" on both sides, culminating in the slaughter by the Jewish Irgun organisation of an entire Palestinian village. The 200 men, women, and children of Deir Yassin, 25 kms west of Jerusalem, were machine-gunned and stabbed to death five weeks before the end of the British mandate and the outbreak of the 1948 war.

When the fighting ended a few months later, 900,000 who had fled the scene of the fighting (approximately 50 per cent of the Palestinian population) were forbidden by the newly established state of Israel to return to the homes and farms that had been theirs and their families' since the dawn of history.

They became refugees, stripped overnight of all earthly possessions and all means of carrying on their businesses, trades and professions. The Palestinian problem was created.

Two-hundred-thousand found themselves in Gaza on the edge of Egyptian Sinai; 450,000 in Jordan, mostly on the West Bank of the River Jordan; 100,000 in Lebanon; 80,000 in Syria. By natural increase, those registered as refugees today total some 1.6 million. Nearly as many again live in the Middle East without the formal label of "refugee", making the total number of Palestinians in the world just short of three million. Ironically, Israel's present Jewish population is roughly the same, about three million.

At the outset, most of the refugees lived in tents, some in ca-



Refugee children face an uncertain future.

ves, some in buildings converted into dormitories by burlap drapes. They have been kept alive by the operations of UNRWA, which has spent on them some \$ 30 per person per year. There have been no opportunities for emigration for the general mass.

In 1967, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were seized by the Israelis and are now administered by them. (They had occupied the Gaza Strip briefly after the 1956 war.) The Palestinians living in both areas are now not only refugees living in their own land but a subject people.

What happens when the vast majority of the population of a country is forcibly uprooted by a militant minority mostly of foreign origin and confined over a quarter of a century to soul-destroying camp life without hope of change? There are no precedents in modern history.

There is, however, one case that could have given some basis for prognostication. In 1945, when the United States began its occupation of Japan, the high command made a study of military occupations of the past. It concluded that they can be successful for a period no longer than five years.

After that, human nature begins to assert itself and casts about for outside help. A resistance movement springs up. Lacking other means of asserting themselves, they turn to "terrorism" and other forms of violence.

As Mr. Amos Elon, Israel's renowned author, says: "There is a symmetry between the Israelis' traumatic memory of the holocaust and the Arabs' neurosis of shame, anger, humiliation and rage. The loss of Palestine has bred something of an Arab Zionism."

"The tracts of the Palestinian organisations are reminiscent of Zionist pamphlets in the early 1920s. The emblem of the Arab organisation Fatah is almost a direct copy of the old emblem of the Jewish terrorist organisation Irgun -- two fists holding two sub-machine guns crossed over the map of Palestine."

A failure to respond to the plight of the Palestinians so far has had the following results:

-- Wars between Israel and its neighbours in 1956, 1967 and 1973, with tens of thousands dead.

-- Eruptions between the refugees and a local national government that have laid Lebanon waste.

-- The Soviet Union has been able to obtain a foothold in the Middle East, an area formerly denied to it, with a profound effect on the world balance of power.

-- If, as widely believed, some nuclear weapons are now in the area, they will inevitably be followed by more.

-- By many estimates the Middle East currently is the most likely situation to trigger World War III.

-- The economies of the industrialised Western countries have been seriously hurt and today remain under a threat of even greater damage by the Arab use of oil resources as an economic weapon.

-- Israel has seen whittled away much of the wide sympathy and support which it once enjoyed.

-- The United Nations as an instrument for dealing with pressing world problems has been weakened and its future endangered by the polarisation between Israel and the United States on the one hand and the Palestinians and their supporters around the world on the other. The ability of the United States to deal with world problems of importance to it has been impaired.

-- The resort to "terrorism" by radical elements among the Palestinians has resulted in death to many innocent persons and danger to countless others.

There has been a tendency whenever the Palestinians and their allies have had a setback -- as they have in 1948, 1956, 1967, 1973, and now in Lebanon -- to say that the problem is over. Each time it has become worse. All efforts to solve the problem by capping the boiler have failed. The dangers will continue to increase until there is a solution.

The immediate parties to the conflict, Israel and the Palestinians, cannot by themselves fashion a solution. They do not have the economic, military, political -- or emotional -- resources. The problem has become, as both Israel and the Palestinians tacitly if not always directly now acknowledge, a world problem. Its solution requires world attention and participation.

The main outlines of a solution are clear:

-- Israel has seen whittled away actually agreed boundaries must be assured, as it has not been during the past quarter century and is not today. The United Nations, the United States and appropriate Western European countries should give specific guarantees of such security.

-- Israel must give up its conquests of the West Bank, Gaza and Sinai. In addition it should allow refugees, in a number to be determined to return to their homes in Israel itself. It must grant greater political, economic and social rights and participation in the life of the country to Palestinians in Israel.

-- The United Nations should organise a programme of development for the West Bank, Gaza and Sinai to provide homes and employment for the Palestinian refugees.

-- The West, which has contributed with generosity to Israel's development, must make similar contribution to the Palestinian whose plight is not dissimilar that of the Jews before 1948.

-- The oil-rich Arab states could contribute to such a programme and agree to a staged programme for full acceptance of Israel into the Middle East community.

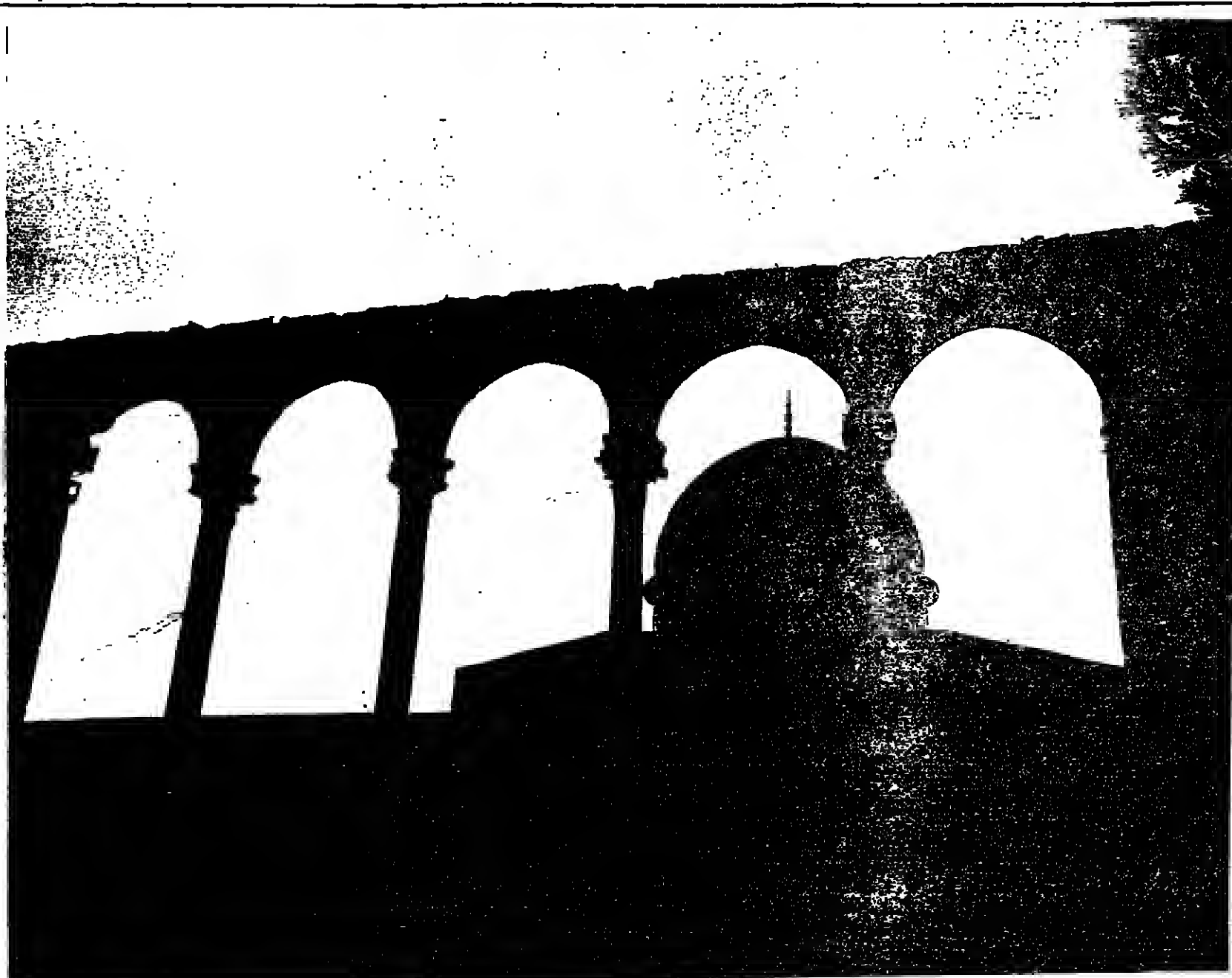
-- The Palestinians and the United Nations must share in the administration of Jerusalem which is equally holy to three of the world's great religions.

The time is propitious. There are moderate leaders in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria who want peace. The Soviet Union wants detente, and its influence in the area is temporarily lower point than it has been since it could again become. The Palestinians, as a result of their setback in Lebanon, may be in mood to give up their more extreme claims.

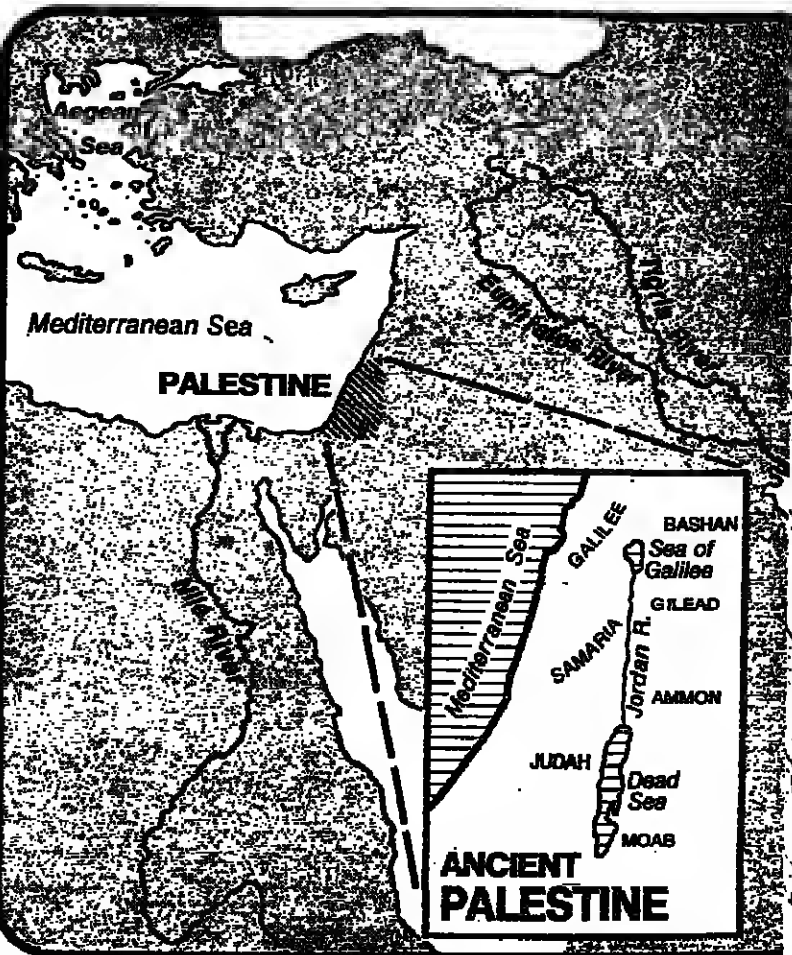
There have been opportunities for peace since 1948 which have been allowed to slip away. It is time for the world to help and influence these two peoples, who have equally passionate attachment to the same land and have both been victims of massive injustices, to move toward a secure and decent life.



A Palestinian in the Gaza Strip.



One of eight stairways that lead down from the Dome of the Rock in Old Jerusalem.



كلا من الاصل

Pepsi rears its ugly capitalist head in Soviet Union!

SAVOROSHIK, USSR. (CSM). On bookshelves and in cabinets across the Soviet Union, between painted dolls and carved candle holders stand millions and millions of unusual souvenirs — Pepsi bottles, their red, white, and labels printed in Russian.

More than 20 million of the bottles are scattered in cities and on the shores of the Black Sea. They are tributes both to the U.S.-Soviet thaw in the early 1970s and to the Soviet love of consumer goods with a foreign ring to them.

Andrei Oganov has mixed feelings about it all — he would like the 20 million bottles

Oganov is the director of the only Pepsi plant (and the only soft drink plant) in the Soviet Union. It opened here on the shore of the Black Sea in 1974.

Last year, he said in an interview, he sent out 50 million bot-

tles. The cost of each small bottle — an expensive fifty four cents (forty kopecks) — included a 12 1/2 cent deposit (9 kopecks). Such deposits are customary on glass bottles in the Soviet Union to encourage returns needed for recycling.

But, said Mr. Oganov unsmilingly, only 30 million bottles came back last year. It was one of several problems in the early stages of selling a symbol of capitalism in the mightiest nation of socialism.

"Bottles are taken away as souvenirs to many parts of the country," he said. Other Russians confirmed that the bottles with their striking labels have become collectors' items.

The shores of the Black Sea are dotted with Soviet vacation and health resorts, the best known of which is Sochi. Apparently people have been buying quantities of Pepsi and taking bottles back home to show family and friends.

Mr. Oganov also sends Pepsi to a number of big cities, including Moscow.

But Mr. Oganov, a short, square man with a businesslike approach to life, thinks the novelty may be wearing off. Although he gave few details, he did say that the factory supplying him with bottles has reduced its shipment this year by 8 million bottles — presumably because more were being recycled.

One more reason for poor return figures: only certain stores in each neighbourhood in Soviet cities accept returns, and some of them are hard to find.

The Pepsi factory here is surely the only one in the Pepsi chain carrying large likenesses of Lenin and Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev. (The latter visited the plant in 1974 and wrote in the visitors' book that he was glad to see the plant working "for the benefit of the Soviet people.")

The two pictures stand beside a large sign in red letters that proclaims not Pepsi, but the party, which it calls "the intelligence, the honour, and the conscience of the epoch."

Inside the blue and yellow gates about 85 persons, mostly women, earn between \$ 190 and \$ 245 a month working at an assembly line with a capacity of 60 million bottles a year.

The line occupies only one part of the building, which is actually a brewery.

One other problem, which Mr. Oganov says is being met: the caps, or crowns, of the bottles (put on under pressure to hold carbonation in the drink) were faulty to begin with. Eager Soviet consumers would open stored bottles to find the drink flat.

Mr. Oganov says a new plastic lining in the tops has put matters right and that Pepsi Soviet-style will last two years in an unopened bottle.

The production-line equipment comes from West Germany. The Pepsi concentrate itself arrives in refrigerated trucks once every three months from a Pepsi-Cola subsidiary in Cork, Ireland: Soviet plants make the labels, tops, and the blue and yellow polyethylene shipping crates as well as the bottles.

Brochures handed to newsmen

at the plant showed a Pepsi bottle in a champagne-style ice bucket and emphasised that the drink was a "tonic" based on "Antilles Kola nut, lemon juice, Madagascarian vanilla, and aromatic oils from exotic plants." Mr. Oganov said the drink contained caffeine.

Whatever the reason, Pepsi seems to be more and more popular here. Earlier this year Pepsi President Donald Kendall said in Moscow that new Pepsi plants would be in operation in Moscow, Lenin-

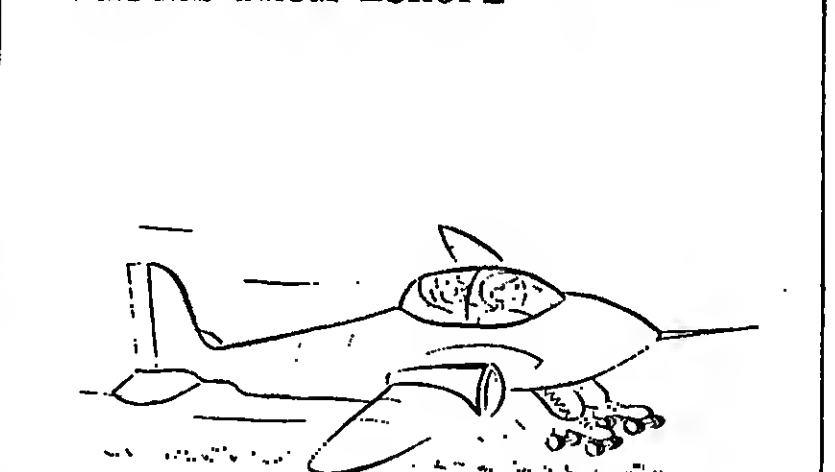
grad, and Tallinn, Estonia, by 1979. Another plant is under construction in the Crimea.

The Soviets earn the foreign currency needed to buy the concentrate and the technology for Pepsi under an agreement whereby Pepsi receives dollars earned in the United States from the sale of Soviet vodka.

According to Mr. Kendall, vodka sales in America are booming, thus enabling the Soviets to buy more and more Pepsi.



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Saecky shot at a cheeky Bulgarian Black Sea resort.

Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

TUESDAY, NOV. 9
Your birthday today: This year's conditions prod or inspire you to develop stronger self-reliance. Your range of observation spreads, new subject material opens up wherever you take a good look. Relationships grow swiftly, according to the level they've reached by now. Today's natives are congenial, but brilliant adversaries when aroused, with a penchant for original solutions. Those born this year will be intrigued by ancient knowledge, objects of prehistoric origins, classical languages, extremely technical topics.

Aries (March 21-April 19): Activities of neighbors range from irritating to educational. Keep moving either on belated errands or special travel. Overtime is relevant, worthwhile.

Taurus (April 20-May 20): Progress toward career objectives comes easily if you're headed in a right direction. Reconsider recent decisions. Watch costs: Money disappears like magic.

Gemini (May 21-June 20): Your personal touch can make or break a long-standing balance between yourself and rivals or partners. Think carefully about consequences of all you do.

Cancer (June 21-July 22): Friends lead the way in their fashion. Start your own trend. Reflection brings fresh insight into an old misfortune or sorrow, offers optimism.

Leo (July 23-Aug. 22): Every little thing that happens seems to hit some sensitive target inside you. Organize pent-up reactions, put your energy to work on constructive goals.

Virgo (Aug. 23-Sept. 22): Change places, do what you wanted to for a long time, but didn't believe you could. Stick to rehearsals of set plans. Patch up annoying home situations.

Libra (Sept. 23-Oct. 22): You can't match the advances, expenditures of friends, so don't try. Select a course that separates you from the mainstream, make the best of it with elan.

Scorpio (Oct. 23-Nov. 21): Needs of partner overshadow your priorities. Cooperate! Once over properly is better than repetition. Remarks are stronger than circumstances warrant.

Sagittarius (Nov. 22-Dec. 21): At this low point in your cycle of influence, hear all sides. Signals originating in your subconscious need interpretation: logic isn't enough.

Capricorn (Dec. 22-Jan. 19): Redeem an inconvenient obligation, or work out tentative arrangements if no final solution is yet in sight. Spiritual growth brings a new reality.

Aquarius (Jan. 20-Feb. 18): Certain members of family or community demand attention. Understand your responsibilities before you make commitments or else retire from the scene.

Pisces (Feb. 19-March 20): Keeping your eye too much on other people's business could be costly. Everybody has a different opinion, but can see reasons to talk over schedules.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

30. Examine by touch.
31. Cheese.
32. Maple genus.
33. Summer on the Seine.
34. Concert.
35. Textile screw.
36. Pine.
37. One.
38. Envy.
39. Worst fabric: absolute.
40. White poplar.
41. Evoker.
42. Daggers.
43. Thicker.

Solution of Sunday's Puzzle

1. Father
2. Herb eve
3. Prevalent or usual
4. Geraint's beloved
5. Bring to cavi
6. Range ladder
7. Significance
8. Mimic
9. Constellation
10. Force
11. Beach
12. Respected
13. Disparity
14. Wing
15. Drop ball slightly
16. Belgian commune
17. Pacific theology
18. Ignited
19. Bishop's diocese
20. Delicacies
21. Modified plant life
22. Mongolian desert
23. Done
24. Ram-headed god
25. Wapiti
26. Beverage
27. By birth
28. Miscalculate

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 1 ♠

What do you bid now?

A.—Partner's response and East's overall have improved your hand significantly, and you surely want to commit your side to game even if partner has minimal values for his suit. The way to get your message across is with a cue-bid at the opponents' suit. Should partner rebid his hearts, a slam is not out of the question even if partner has nothing but five good hearts.

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A K J 8 3 ♢ Q 10 8 7 ♡ A 6 2
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—Two diamonds. As we have discussed on several occasions, a bid of two hearts now would tend to suggest a six-card suit, rather than a good five-carder. You should simply continue to describe your hand pattern, and the best way to do this is to show your second suit, thereby implying an unbalanced hand.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 10 9 5 2 ♠ A 10 ♡ A 8 ♢ A J 10 9 3
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

A.—You have an opening bid facing an opening bid, so you should be in game. Since partner has a rebiddable heart suit, we wouldn't fault you for jumping to four hearts—your trump support is now adequate. However, we feel that a rebid of two spades is more flexible for it may allow you to reach a superior no trump game.

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ J 10 9 7 2 ♠ K ♢ A Q 10 9 3 4 5
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
Pass 1 ♠ Dble. Edbld. 2 ♠

What action do you take?

A.—Normally, when partner redoubles after a double, he requests that you give him the courtesy of the road over the opponents' action, since he may want to double. However, with your unbalanced hand and relatively scant defensive values, you are not really interested in defending against two clubs doubled. You can convey this to partner by bidding two diamonds immediately.

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A 7 ♠ K 6 ♢ A K J 10 8 7 4

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MORRA
ETIRP
LETOU
YEMITS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: What you wouldn't expect a pirate chief to be — A "GOOD" SAILOR

CINEMA RAINBOW
Tel. 25155-25157

WHO SAW HER DIE COLOUR

George Lazenby
Anita Strindberg
Adolpho Celli

3.30 — 6 — 8.30

هكذا من الاصل